

IRON, STEEL AND TIN

AMONG INDUSTRIES REPRESENTED AT THE TARIFF HEARINGS.

Smelters and Miners of Lead, Nickel and Silver, and Various Manufacturers Also Heard Yesterday.

PLEAS MADE FOR PROTECTION

BY BOTH EMPLOYERS OF LABOR AND THEIR WORKMEN.

Restoration of McKinley Law Rates Urged in a Number of Instances—Protest from Nickel Refiners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House committee on ways and means reached the iron and steel schedule to-day.

The first speaker before the committee was Representative Draper, of Massachusetts. In behalf of the machinery manufacturers of New England he advocated the restoration of the McKinley rates.

W. H. Alexander, of the Grant Smelting Company, of Omaha, spoke for lower rates on lead ore, asking a provision that all metals containing lead ore be dutiable at three-fourths of 1 cent a pound. The importation of lead ore was necessary for smelting, he said, and under an erroneous interpretation of the present law, it paid as high rates as 5 and 5½ cents a pound. Duties of 1½ cents on lead bullion and 1½ cents on pig lead were asked. American capital was invested in Mexico and British Columbia for producing the ores.

John D. Davis, of California, asked for a duty of 1 cent a pound on lead ores. California could produce all the lead ores needed by American smelters, and had begun to supply the demand under the McKinley law, but the business has stagnated under the Wilson law. The product he represented contained from 20 to 60 per cent of lead ore and 30 per cent of silver. Dwight A. Jones, of New York, representing the St. Joseph Lead Company, of Missouri, spoke for protection which would enable Americans to conserve their lead supply and prevent the abandonment of mines. The bonding system enabled the Mexican ores to be sold at a price which injured the American market. Under the Wilson law they control the market.

PLEAS FOR NICKEL PRODUCERS.

Representative Herman, of Oregon, recommended a duty of 30 cents a pound on nickel in behalf of his constituents. He recalled that Congress had passed a resolution in 1881 authorizing the secretary of the navy to contract for the production of 600,000 worth of nickel for armor plate, on the assumption that it could not be produced in the United States. Since that time ores had been discovered in various parts of the United States—in Nevada bearing 15 per cent, in Jackson county, North Carolina, and Fremont county, Colorado, bearing from 12 to 21 per cent, and in Saline county, Arkansas, in Washington and Oregon, which in high concentration was a mountain of ore. The production of nickel was claimed to be able to produce nickel at 14 cents a pound cheaper than the Canadians.

Representative Turner, of Georgia, suggested that if Americans could not produce nickel, it would be necessary to offer a bounty to Canadians to compete. To this Mr. Herman replied that as soon as Americans got into the market the Canadians could not drive them out. Freight rates also favored the Canadian product.

A reply was made by Robert M. Thompson, of New York, in support of the nickel in the United States. His statement was that he and Mr. Wharton, of Camden, the other chief refiners of nickel in the United States, had spoken of by Mr. Herman the nickel mines spoken of by Mr. Herman and had found that none of them could be made to pay at any reasonable duty. They contained rich ores, some of them, but they contained no trace of nickel. They were profitable ores but found in the United States the refiners of nickel were owned by Americans.

Stevenson Burke, of Cleveland, spoke for the Canadian Copper Company, of which he is president, and which is entirely an Ohio corporation. It had been the goods of the copper-nickel mine at 11 cents a pound when the market price was 22 cents, that its value in armor plate was proved. All the refining of their product was done in the United States. English capitalists offered a market for the raw material, and an improved refining process. If a duty of 10 per cent was put on the nickel in the United States would be stopped.

H. J. Cantwell spoke for the Missouri Association of Lead Miners. He said the organization had been organized for the purpose of output of prices; that the labor cost of producing lead was so great a factor that it should be charged to the raw material of the companies except a few in the south-western part of the State had made a positive loss in 1896. He contended that the present law was impossible of enforcement and complained that the ore of zinc contained 8 per cent of lead be dutiable at 3 cents a pound in the case of the ores of zinc in the United States would be the London price plus duty and less cost of transportation from London to New York. The duty should exclude Mexican ores.

PILGRIM PRODUCERS.

The subject of pig iron was next taken up. William A. Hingham, of Philadelphia, for the Eastern Pig-Iron Association, composed of the smelters east of the Alleghenies, asked a restoration of the duty of the McKinley rate of \$6.72 a ton (present rate \$4).

"If we raise the duty on pig iron we must on iron," suggested Mr. Dalzell.

"Not necessarily," he answered. "In other words a raise all along the line," remarked Chairman Dingley.

"Raising where they are necessary." "Since less has been imported under the Wilson law than the McKinley, how has it hurt you?" Mr. Payne asked.

"It has not hurt me," he will when business revives, for I know how cheap England can produce it.

Mr. McMullen declared that the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company had exported 70,000 tons to Great Britain in the past four or five months. He contended that the English price was higher than the American.

Mr. Steele asked him if the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company favored free pig iron, to which Mr. McMullen replied negatively.

Mr. Ingham explained that the Tennessee Coal Company was disposing of its surplus pig iron.

Mr. N. Shimer, of the same association, stated that the present price of pig iron in the United States was lower than in England, the result of home production.

Mr. McMullen inquired how a duty would help the industry unless the smelters continued to put up with the present rate.

The witness replied that whenever the

BAYARD'S SUCCESSOR

ENGLISHMEN WOULD BE PLEASED TO HAVE COL. JOHN HAY.

Author of "Jim Bludso" and Other "Pike County Ballads" Commented by the Speaker.

MR. BAYARD'S RECENT SPEECH

POSSIBILITY OF INDIAN MUTINY DISCUSSED BY LORD ROBERTS.

Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee—Pope Leo's Health So Delicate There Is Gossip About His Successor.

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LONDON, Jan. 9.—The appointment of Col. John Hay to succeed Mr. Thomas F. Bayard as United States ambassador to the court of St. James appears to have been a matter of no great importance, and is generally well received. The speaker says: "The selection will give the greatest pleasure to this country." The speaker then proceeds to pay a compliment to him as a man of letters of the highest personal character, adding: "It is no light task to succeed such a man as Mr. Bayard, but we do not think we exaggerated in saying that Colonel Hay is better fitted than most men to perform the task satisfactorily. The author of 'Jim Bludso' and other 'Pike County Ballads' is certain of a warm welcome from the British public, even if his personal conversation was not so marked as that of Mr. Bayard. We may fairly hope that American ambassadors in London will have an easier time in the future than in the past, but in any circumstances, it is well that a man of Colonel Hay's repute is appointed to the post."

The speech of Mr. Bayard on Wednesday at the banquet of the Article Club was chiefly significant to those who recently talked with him and knew he was smarting under the severe criticisms passed upon him in America, and that he would endeavor to strike back. Among other things, as he said at the time, he said on that occasion: "I have already tried to be faithful to my trust. We look on you as our English cousins and on the Canadians as our American half-brothers. There is nothing in the growth of Canada but what will awaken pride in a citizen of the United States. There is not, and there never will be, any real objection between the United States, Great Britain and Canada. There should be no divergence by sharp phrases and insults that sting longer than injuries. I have evoked the displeasure of some because I have sought to present reality. On the contrary, I am rather grateful for the discussion and a system which will prevent the continuation of parts of guns to different parts in the United States to be put together. He said that since the adoption of the Wilson law wages had been reduced 25 per cent, and that the American workers were 50 per cent. Gun barrels could not, he said, be manufactured in the United States and should remain on the free list.

R. E. Hastings, of Philadelphia, spoke for the makers of gold-silver and platinum leaf and of Dutch metal. The wages in the United States had averaged 10 per cent in the last year, and a week before 1892. The chief cost of the products was labor, and the only way the Americans had been able to continue in business since 1892 had been to accept wages as low as those paid abroad.

H. W. Hartman, of Elmwood, Pa., spoke for makers of seamless tubes. The business had grown in four years so that it now employed many thousands men, three or four millions being invested. The chief use of the products is in bicycles. The manufacturers desired change, which would prevent the undervaluation prevalent under the Wilson law.

B. Storrs, of New York, advocated higher duties on iron to develop the interest in the Western States, which needed protection against the competition of England and Japan. Here the committee adjourned.

THE COFFEE-SUGAR WAR.

Denial of a Report That Arbuckle Will Soon Quit the Fight.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 9.—A. M. Woolson, who was the head and center of the Woolson Spice Company, which was sold to the American Sugar Refining Company some days ago and sixty shares of which were subsequently secured by the Arbuckles, believes the fight between the sugar and coffee interests is approaching a close. He thinks it will be a short time before the Arbuckle will have full control of the plant and the Sugar Trust will have a complete monopoly of the sugar interests, without possibility of interference on the part of the Arbuckles. In an interview he expressed himself as believing an amicable adjustment to be very nearly arranged now.

A dispatch from New York says: At the office of Arbuckle Bros. It was stated to-day that there was no authority for the statement that they were planning to gain control of the American Spice Company. Toledo, the controlling interest in which concern has been acquired by the sugar people, is negotiating for the Woolson plant. The sugar people are negotiating for the Woolson plant. The sugar people are negotiating for the Woolson plant. The sugar people are negotiating for the Woolson plant.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY.

Fair Weather and West Winds Predicted for Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—Fair till Monday night; west winds.

Saturday's Local Observations.

Bar, Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre. 7 a. m. 34.20 31 75 South. Clear. 0.00 7 p. m. 34.15 25 71 West. Clear. 0.00

Maximum temperature, 46; minimum temperature, 28.

Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Jan. 9:

	Temp. Pre.
Normal	28 0.00
Mean	28 0.00
Departure from normal	0 0.00
Total departure since Jan. 1	0.00
Plus.	0.00
Local Forecast Official.	
Yesterday's Temperatures.	
Atlanta, Ga.	30
Baltimore, Md.	30
Buffalo, N. Y.	28
Calcutta, India	58
Chicago, Ill.	28
Concordia, Kan.	32
Dallas, Tex.	32
Des Moines, Ia.	32
Dodge City, Kan.	32
Galveston, Tex.	32
Helena, Mont.	26
Jacksonville, Fla.	32
Kansas City, Mo.	32
Little Rock, Ark.	32
Memphis, Tenn.	32
Mobile, Ala.	32
New Orleans, La.	32
New York	32
North Platte, Neb.	32
Oklahoma, O. T.	32
Omaha, Neb.	32
Pittsburg, Kan.	32
St. Louis, Mo.	32
St. Paul, Minn.	32
Springfield, Mo.	32
Wichita, Kan.	32
Washington, D. C.	32

arms embroidered on the back of their coats, and that rings should be placed over the clubhouse, to which the noble members of the club were to be invited. Lions, rampant and couchant, when they go inside.

There are many impending changes of an important nature about the once-ostentatious and now notorious Leicester square. The site of many nobles' residences of former days is now occupied by the Empire Music Hall, and on the west side by numerous restaurants and French hotels of unsavory reputation. One of these, the "Etoile" restaurant, which under the name of "Baker Brothers," and work up on the corner of Leicester square, has also been bought by capitalists, and another restaurant will be there erected.

The action for breach of promise of marriage brought by Mabel Duncan, of "The Gelska" company, of Daly's Theatre here, against Captain Arthur Bingham Crabbe, late of the Third and Eighth Hussars and now of the Royal Irish Regiment, has been set for trial on Monday next. Miss Duncan, who is a very pretty young woman, with a limited experience on the stage, asked for \$50,000 damages. She is only sixteen years of age, and is the daughter of Adam Seymour Jackson, a well-known actor. The name of "Mr. Kileth" formerly owned the famous racetrack Euclid, and whose daughter she is, she eventually caused him to desert his family, which eventually caused his daughter to take to the stage as a means of support for herself. On her mother's side, Miss Duncan is related to the Earls of Bradlaugh and Lauderdale.

Much comment has been aroused by the action of the board of guardians at Bourneborough, in the county of Dorset, to have a letter read from the manager of a local theater, inviting the inmates of the workhouse to visit the Christmas pantomime at a matinee. The proposal to allow the paupers to attend was rejected by vote of the board.

The theatrical novelty of the week was the first performance at the Avenue Theatre, on Saturday last, of "The Irish Boy Town," which turned out to be a dire failure. The managers of various London theaters, following the example of the American managers, are agitating the question of ladies' large hats in places of amusement. Several of the British managers have been induced to do so, and the sensation of the week was the performance of the "Theatricals" by Henry Irving, Charles Wyndham, George Alexander and William Greet, Messrs. Irving and Wyndham are both of the opinion that the matter rests entirely with the public, and that any reform in the matter should be left to the public. Mr. Greet frankly states that he would be glad to refuse admittance to all offenders, but he is not in a position to do so.

An interesting and successful experiment has recently been tried with the orchestra of the New York Philharmonic. The orchestra was divided into two parts, one of which was to play the music of the orchestra, and the other was to play the music of the orchestra. The result was a success, and the orchestra was divided into two parts, one of which was to play the music of the orchestra, and the other was to play the music of the orchestra.

BROKE DOWN THE FENCE

KENTUCKIANS WERE DETERMINED TO SEE McLAUGHLIN HANGED.

Execution of a Murderer Who Was a Companion of Jackson and Walling in the Covington Jail.

BROOKSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9.—The execution of Robert Laughlin here to-day was attended by disgraceful scenes. There was a big crowd outside the inclosure and all wanted to witness the execution, which should have been private. The mob battered down the high fence surrounding the jail yard and thus obtained a view of the hanging.

Robert Laughlin and his wife Sarah, who were produced at Plymouth, had been married at the residence of the late John McLaughlin, who was a companion of Jackson and Walling in the Covington Jail. The execution was attended by a large crowd, and the scene was a disgraceful one. The mob battered down the high fence surrounding the jail yard and thus obtained a view of the hanging.

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Dunlap's Celebrated Hats

At Seaton's hat store.

How it really came to this, that society means to adopt the Dutch treat code to soften the expenses of entertainment, it seems the time has come when civilization is not to be ashamed of confessing its impudency. Amusement is what it lives on, but amusement is costly, and the Dutch treat is in whatever degree, is simply a means of saving money. The Dutch treat is not the fault of the individual, but of the society. The Dutch treat is not the fault of the individual, but of the society. The Dutch treat is not the fault of the individual, but of the society.

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Incident in a Bank.

Behind their wire and glass cages the bank tellers and bookkeepers were work-

ing under high pressure. Long rows of men could be seen, the bookkeepers standing and bending over huge ledgers, and the tellers hunched over their counters, and deposit slips. Lines of people were waiting before many of the windows and to one side could be seen the higher officials and their clerks, most of them busy with customers. A special policeman at the door stood guard over the throng. The crowd had momentarily deserted the paying teller's window. A thin little man entered and with quick, nervous steps made for the unoccupied spot. Anxiety was shown in every move as he pushed a \$50 bill through the grating.

"Please tell me if that bill is good," he asked. The teller looked at it and gave a sharp glance at the trembling little man. Then he put the bill in an iron contrivance on the counter and smashed his fist on a disk of brass above it. The little man gasped as he took the bill and held it up, for, punched out in clean, his letters, was the word "counterfeit."

"OLD SOL" IN TROUBLE

FACE OF THE SUN DOTTED WITH SEEMINGLY BLACK SPOTS.

One Patch, Seen with the Naked Eye at St. Louis, Many Times Larger than the Earth.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—The Republic says: For the first time in this region for twenty-five years a sun spot was visible yesterday to the naked eye. The primary reason for this was the peculiar haziness of the atmosphere, which made it possible for one to gaze at the blazing orb without blinking. The vision, at numerous times the spots have been there, but atmospheric conditions have rendered them invisible to all except astronomers. For the first time on record, also, the murky atmosphere that usually envelops St. Louis was an assistance rather than a detriment to aerial observation.

Only one spot was visible to unassisted vision, but there were quite a number of them there. By all the rules of astronomy they have no business there in such size or quantity. This is the minimum sun spot period, which means that there are no spots on the sun's surface. The sun spot periods get around about once in eleven years. The last maximum period was between five and six years ago; so the inhabitants of the sun—there are some—have been enjoying a relaxation from such visitations about now. For it must be understood that a sun spot is supposed to be the result of an atmospheric disturbance resembling, but many times as violent as, a terrestrial tornado, and hence trouble spreads over its area. So this particular spot may be presumed to be about as well-behaved as a sun spot, but the spot on this city last May.

Many people were somewhat worried yesterday over the sight of the sun spot, but it was misplaced unless they have sympathy to throw away on the sun, for it cannot cut any ice on the planet. Astronomers have not been able to exactly diagnose sun spots. They are believed to be depressions on the sun's surface, the result of tremendous atmospheric disturbance. They are the result of violent eruptions, and are supposed to be the cause of the mischief on the sun, but of which the terrestrial influence does not patiently extend beyond a slight dalliance with magnetic instruments. Some observers have advanced the theory that sun spots have something to do with the earth's weather, but this belief has not gained wide acceptance. It may rain next week, or it may snow, but the spot on the sun will in all probability have nothing to do with it.

This particular spot, or the largest one, which has caused all the comment—is pre-eminently a sun spot. According to Prof. H. S. Pritchett, of Washington, the sun spot taken yesterday is 1,000 miles long and 500 miles wide. The next largest one is 1,000 miles long and 400 miles wide. Others range from five hundred to one thousand miles in diameter, and there is quite a flock of these strung along like a sort of tail to the big one. The entire disturbed area is about 60,000 miles long and 40,000 miles wide; large enough to swallow up several of our planets. The disturbed area covers about one-third of the sun's surface. Viewed through a good telescope the spots are as black as ink, and the adjacent area shadowy. Astronomers say, however, that in reality the spots are more brilliant than any light produced on earth, but seen dark when contrasted with the marvelous brilliancy of the sun.

It is likely that these spots formed about ten years ago, when the other side of the sun was turned towards the earth, but they have been visible only three or four days. Yesterday was the last day for observing them, as they were near the center of the sun and, consequently, presented their full face. In a few days they will disappear as the sun revolves on its axis, if they do not disappear by some other means. The sun spot is plainly breaking up. Spots rarely last more than a few days, and the big face fissure could be seen yesterday across the face of the largest spot, and this will be followed by others, until it disappears entirely.

Yale College May Be Taxed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9.—The New Haven tax assessors to-day took a very important step in the direction of taxing Yale College. The assessors of Yale College had refused to hand in a satisfactory list, and made out a schedule of their own. The assessors of Yale College had refused to hand in a satisfactory list, and made out a schedule of their own. The assessors of Yale College had refused to hand in a satisfactory list, and made out a schedule of their own.

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Incident in a Bank.

Behind their wire and glass cages the bank tellers and bookkeepers were work-

The Contractors are Holding The Hammer Above Our Heads.

Ready to begin the alterations the moment we get the stock out of the way. Our determination to give you the

Finest Outfitting Establishment in this Country

Has screwed our courage to the losing point. We're sacrificing without discrimination—without hesitation—Model stock and Saks stock are both flying before the march of improvement. Sales have sprung up all around us, and, with clamor and glamour, are endeavoring to tempt you to ignore the advantages our legitimate purpose affords. But a lot of hurraing and a few meaningless figures carry no weight with thinking people against reductions that are real and reasons that are facts.

Haste Drives the Knife Deeper.

Model's Prices are Cut in Half. Saks's Prices are Crumbled a Quarter.

Model \$5 Suits and Overcoats	\$2.50	Saks's \$8.50 Suits	\$6.38
Model \$12 Suits and Overcoats	\$6.00	Saks's \$10 Suits and Overcoats	\$7.50
Model \$15 Suits and Overcoats	\$7.50	Saks's \$12.50 Suits and Overcoats	\$9.38
Model \$20 Suits and Overcoats	\$10.00	Saks's \$15 Suits and Overcoats	\$11.25
Model \$25 Suits and Overcoats	\$12.50	Saks's \$20 Suits and Overcoats	\$15.00
Model \$2 Boys' Suits, ages 4 to 14	\$1.00	Saks's \$25 Suits and Overcoats	\$18.75
Model \$2.50 Boys' Suits	\$1.25	Saks's \$2 Cassimere Pants	\$1.50
A lot of full dress coats, vests—slightly soiled—were \$20 and \$25	\$8.50	Saks's \$3 Cassimere Pants	\$2.25
		Saks's \$5 Cassimere Pants	\$3.75

The Saks motto is short and to the point. Absolute satisfaction or your money back.

Saks & Company The Model. "Saks Corner."

Grand Closing Out Sale

We will soon embark into the manufacturing business on a large scale, and to raise the necessary cash, we have decided to sell out and discontinue several departments in our store. Cost or value of goods not considered at all. These different departments must be closed out at once.

\$25.00 Jackets and Capes, for	\$9.98
\$20.00 Jackets and Capes, for	\$7.98
\$15.00 Jackets and Capes, for	\$6.98
\$12.50 Jackets and Capes, for	\$5.00
\$10.00 Jackets and Capes, for	\$3.98
\$8.00 Jackets and Capes, for	\$2.75

All Misses' and Children's Jackets and Cloaks at one-third the real value.

Underwear

Ladies' Ribbed Fleece Vests and Pants, worth 40c at	15c
Ladies' Extra Heavy Fleece Vests and Pants, silk taped, in Ecu and Gray, worth 50c at	22c
Ladies' \$1 Union Suits at	45c
100 doz. Misses' and Boys' Union Suits, regular 50c kind at	22c
Men's Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, worth 40c at	15c
Men's Fine Wool and Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1 at	45c
Men's Fine Medicated Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, the \$1.50 kind at	73c

Millinery at About One-Third the Usual Price.

Selig Dry Goods Co.

109-111 South Illinois St.

By Mail, to Any Address,

Two Dollars per Annum

Blankets, Comforts and Portieres at almost any price to close out at once.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

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